

# THE “*CONDER*” TOKEN

## COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

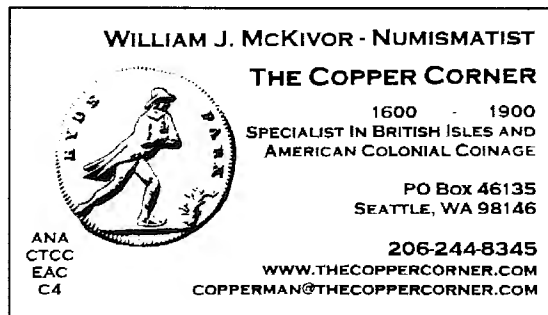
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONDER TOKEN COLLECTOR'S CLUB

Volume X Number 2 Summer , 2005 Consecutive Issue #36



**EPHING FOREST SHILLING TOKEN**

**ESSEX 1b**



See me at the ANA, San Francisco Table 562

## **THE COPPER CORNER**

July 2005 list out now-----

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**Note-----the "October" list will be a bit late, as I do not return from the UK until the 20<sup>th</sup> of the month. Look for the new list about 24 October-----Many thanks to you all-----Bill McKivor**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

### **MICHAEL GROGAN**

#### **2005 CLUB MEMBER MEDAL**

The CTCC is pleased to include our 2005 member medal with this issue. The reverse is our traditional swan design and the obverse is based on Herefordshire 1, a dramatic bull breaking its chains. The medals are a bit different this year as they are struck on copper rather than bronze planchets and have a brilliant uncirculated finish. The intent is to have the medal closely resemble a gem Conder token fresh from the dies. Please let us know if you prefer this or the previous proof versions. We hope you will enjoy this latest addition to your member medals collection.

#### **MEMBER MEDALS IN SILVER AND GILT**

The 2005 medals are also available in silver proof and gilt proof in very limited quantities at \$25 each postpaid. Medals should be reserved with Harold Welch and payment sent to Scott Loos. Only 25 silver and 15 gilt medals were produced and a quick sellout is expected so place your order early to avoid disappointment.

#### **NOBLE COLLECTION ONLINE**

Noble Numismatics has made the complete catalog of the fabulous Noble Collection of British Tokens 1998 sale available for viewing over the internet. This valuable resource is located at [http://www.noble.net.au/auctions/browse\\_cat.php?sale=58b](http://www.noble.net.au/auctions/browse_cat.php?sale=58b)

#### **CLUB ELECTIONS – FINAL NOTICE!**

Election of club officers will be held later in 2005 and it is not too early to consider running for office. Candidates for President, Vice President, Vice President International, and Treasurer MUST announce their candidacy by the September 1<sup>st</sup> 2005 deadline so that a ballot can be prepared for inclusion in the Fall Journal issue.

#### **ARTICLES NEEDED**

As always, your original article is needed for the Journal. You need not be a Conder scholar to contribute and become a published author. I will be delighted to help any member begin or polish an article.....that is what an Editor does! In addition to the pleasures of writing the article, contributors to each issue receive a special edition full color cover on their copy of the Journal.

#### **ON THE COVER**

The rare Epping Forest shilling Conder token, Essex 1b, is discussed in this issue by Tony Fox in his continuing Essex series. The illustrated token and image are from Dr. Gary Srio.

From the president's desk:

I had hoped to make this a cheerful letter, but the news today is full of the tragedy of the terrorist attacks on London: It was only last fall that I had the opportunity to visit there. What a beautiful, fascinating, colorful, and robust city, with virtually every corner, street, building and alleyway draped in history. Wonderful London....one of the greatest cities in all the world. In fact, one of the greatest cities in the world in all of history. I pray that none of you reading this were harmed, or any of your families.

The terrorists have now committed a second profound error, having awakened the other 'sleeping giant.' Their actions have called to test the spirit of the British people in much the same way an evil menace from the European continent tested them once before, following Dunkirk and during the Blitz 65 years ago, and the outcome will be as inevitable.

The marvelous spirit and determination of the British people will once again rise and triumph against this new evil. It was my hero Winston Churchill who said "We shall not fail or falter, we shall not weaken or tire...Give us the tools and we will finish the job." I cannot conceive another alternative. Our thoughts and prayers go out to all our friends on the other side of the pond, and may God bless you as we encourage you to 'keep buggerin' on'!

And now to the business of the CTCC. The next edition will contain the list of all individuals running for office. Be sure to take a careful look, and above all be sure to vote. Everyone's vote does count (as long as it is received on time). I wish the best to everyone involved, and thank you for your interest and willingness to participate.

The ANA convention is being held this year in San Francisco. The annual CTCC meeting will be held on Friday night the 29<sup>th</sup> of July at 6:30pm at the convention center, Mosconi Center West. I do not know the specific meeting room number, but it should be easy enough to find out. And don't forget that we adjourn afterwards for beer and Pizza. I am looking forward to a good turnout.

Thank you for the great articles in our last edition, with some really stunning photos and a terrific story about Bill McKivor's 'Tokens that never were.' And can anyone imagine a Journal without an interesting story from Tom Fredette? This current edition is likewise top notch, and I encourage everyone to read it while thinking of perhaps a story of their own to submit. Speaking for myself, I try to read every last word that is printed on every page from front to back. I also go back and pick up an older edition and read it all over again, never failing to refresh my memory and to learn something new.

I wish also to extend sincere appreciation to all of our other talented authors, to our advertisers whose advertising dollars go a long way to keeping our club healthy and solvent, to Mike Grogan, editor extraordinaire, whose excellent work has far exceeded expectations for someone stepping into a new and difficult job, to all of our club officers who have always been so helpful and quietly do the heavy lifting in the background, and to our general membership whose on time dues participation exceeds 95%. Now that is just out of the ball park.

And last but not least, our 2005 CTCC medals should be arriving shortly.

Sincerely,  
Gregg Moore

## London's High Society

By R.C. Bell  
Newcastle upon Tyne, England

Carleton House belonged to the earls of Burlington, but in 1732 was bought by Fredrick, prince of Wales. It faced Pall Mall and overlooked St. James's park. Later it was almost rebuilt for George IV when he was prince of Wales, and he used it as his residence during the Regency and also when he was king.

Captain Gronow described in his reminiscences the first public appearance of the regent's only child, Princess Charlotte:

"Carleton House, at the period to which I refer, was a center for all the great politicians and wits who were the favorites of the regent. The principal entrance of this palace in Pall Mall, with its screen of columns, will be remembered by many. In the rear of the mansion was an extensive garden that reached from Warwick street to Marlborough House: greensward, stately trees, [probably 200 years old] and beds of the choicest flowers, gave to the grounds a picturesque attraction perhaps unequaled.

"It was here that the heir to the throne of England gave, in 1813, an open-air fete, in honor of the battle of Vittoria. About three o'clock p.m. the elite of London society, who had been honored with an invitation, began to arrive, all in full dress; the ladies particularly displaying their diamonds and pearls, as if they were going to a drawing room, the men, of course, in full dress, wearing knee-breeches and buckles. The regal circle was composed of the queen, the regent, the Princesses

Sophia and Mary, the Princess Charlotte, the dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland and Cambridge.



Carleton House, residence of the prince regent. (D&H Middlesex 49)

"This was the first day that her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte appeared in public. She was a young lady of more than ordinary personal attractions; her features were regular, and her complexion fair, with the rich bloom of youthful beauty; her eyes were blue and very expressive, and her hair was abundant, and of that peculiar light brown which merges into the golden: in fact, such hair as the Middle-Age Italian painters associate with their conception of the Madonna.

"In figure her Royal Highness was somewhat over the ordinary height of women, but finely proportioned and well developed. Her manners were remarkable for a simplicity and good-nature which would have won admiration and invited affection in the most humble walks of life. She created universal admiration, and I may say a

feeling of national pride, amongst all who attended the ball.



**The prince of Wales when he was about 30 years old. (D&H Middlesex 956)**

"The prince regent entered the gardens giving his arm to the queen, the rest of the royal family following. Tents had been erected in various parts of the grounds, where the bands of the Guards were stationed. The weather was magnificent, a circumstance which contributed to show off the admirable arrangements of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, to whom had been deputed the organization of the fete, which commenced by dancing on the lawn.



**The star of the Order of the Garter has the cross of St. George enclosed within the Garter, the whole being radiated with eight rays of silver. The order was instituted by Edward III in 1344. (D&H Middlesex 39)**

"The Princess Charlotte honored with her presence two dances. In the first she accepted the hand of the late Duke of Devonshire, and in the second that of the earl of Aboyne, who had danced with Marie Antoinette, and who,

as Lord Huntly, lived long enough to dance with Queen Victoria. The princess entered so much into the spirit of the fete as to ask for the then fashionable Scotch (sic) dances.

"The prince was dressed in the Windsor uniform, and wore the garter and star. He made himself very amiable, and conversed much with the Ladies Hertford, Cholmondeley and Montford. Altogether, the fete was a memorable event."



**A stag beneath a tree. (D&H Essex 1)**

Captain Gronow also gave a description of the fashionable Hyde park:

"That extensive district of park land, the entrances of which are in Picadilly and Oxford street, was far more rural in appearance in 1815 than at the present day (1862). Under the trees cows and deer were grazing; the paths were fewer, and none told of that perpetual tread of human feet which now destroys all idea of country charms and illusions. As you gazed from an eminence, no rows of monotonous houses reminded you of the vicinity of a large city, and the atmosphere of Hyde park was then much more like what God had made it than the hazy, gray, coal-darkened, half-twilight of the London of today.

"The company which then congregated daily about five was composed of dandies and women in the best of society; the men mounted on



such horses as England alone could then produce. The dandy's dress consisted of a blue coat with brass buttons, leather breeches and top boots; and it was the fashion to wear a deep, stiff white cravat, which prevented you from seeing your boots while standing.



**King George III and Queen Charlotte.**  
(D&H Middlesex 945)



**The duke of York, younger brother of the prince of Wales. (D&H Lancashire 138)**

"Many of the ladies used to drive into the park in a carriage called a vis-à-vis, which held only two persons. The hammer-cloth, rich in heraldic designs, the powdered footmen in smart liveries, and a coachman who assumed all the gaiety and appearance of a wigged archbishop, were indispensable. The equipages were generally much more gorgeous than at a later period, when democracy invaded the parks, and introduced what may be termed a 'Brummagem society' with shabby-genteel carriages and servants.

"In those days, 'pretty horse-breakers' would not have dared to show themselves in Hyde park; nor did you

see any of the lower or middle classes of London intruding themselves in regions which, with a sort of tacit understanding, were then given up exclusively to persons of rank and fashion."

The fashionable hotels were the Clarendon, Limmer's, Ibbetson's, Fladong's, Stephens', and Grillon's. Let us accompany Captain Gronow into these haunts of the wealthy:



**J. and S. Kelly, 139 Strand, were saddlers and patent whip-makers to the prince of Wales and duke of York, and manufactured spurs, walking canes, etc. for the aristocracy of London. (D&H Middlesex 345)**

"The Clarendon was then kept by a French cook, Jacquiers, who contrived to amass a large sum of money in the service of Louis XVIII in England, and subsequently with Lord Darnley. This was the only public hotel where you could get a genuine French dinner, and for which you seldom paid less than three or four pounds; your bottle of champagne or of claret, in the year 1814, costing a guinea.





Biggar's Coffee house and hotel lay between Charing Cross and St. James's park. (D&H Middlesex 256)

"Limmer's was an evening resort for the sporting world; in fact, it was a midnight Tattersall's, where you heard nothing but the language of the turf, and where men with not very clean hands used to make up their books. Limmer's was the most dirty hotel in London; but in the gloomy, comfortless coffee-room might be seen many members of the rich squirearchy who visited London during the sporting season. This hotel was frequently so crowded, that a bed could not be obtained for any amount of money; but you could always get a very good plain English dinner; an excellent bottle of port and some famous gin-punch.

"Ibbetson's hotel was chiefly patronized by the clergy and young men from the universities. The charges there were more economical than at similar establishments. Fladong's, in Oxford street, was chiefly frequented by naval

men; for in those days there was no club for sailors.



Biggar's Coffee house was a rendezvous for army officers, being close to the war office. His manuscript army list cost half a crown a year. (D&H Middlesex 256)

"Stephens' in Bond street, was a fashionable hotel, supported by officers of the army and men about town. If a stranger asked to dine there, he was stared at by the servants and very solemnly assured that there was no table vacant. It was not an uncommon thing to see 30 or 40 saddle-horses and tilburies waiting outside this hotel."

This elite world, seemingly so secure, was shaken to its foundations by losses on the field of Waterloo. Its charming princess who married Leopold of Saxe-Coburg in 1816, died in childbirth on November 6, 1817, her infant dying with her; while the physician accoucheur who attended the tragic confinement shortly afterwards committed suicide.

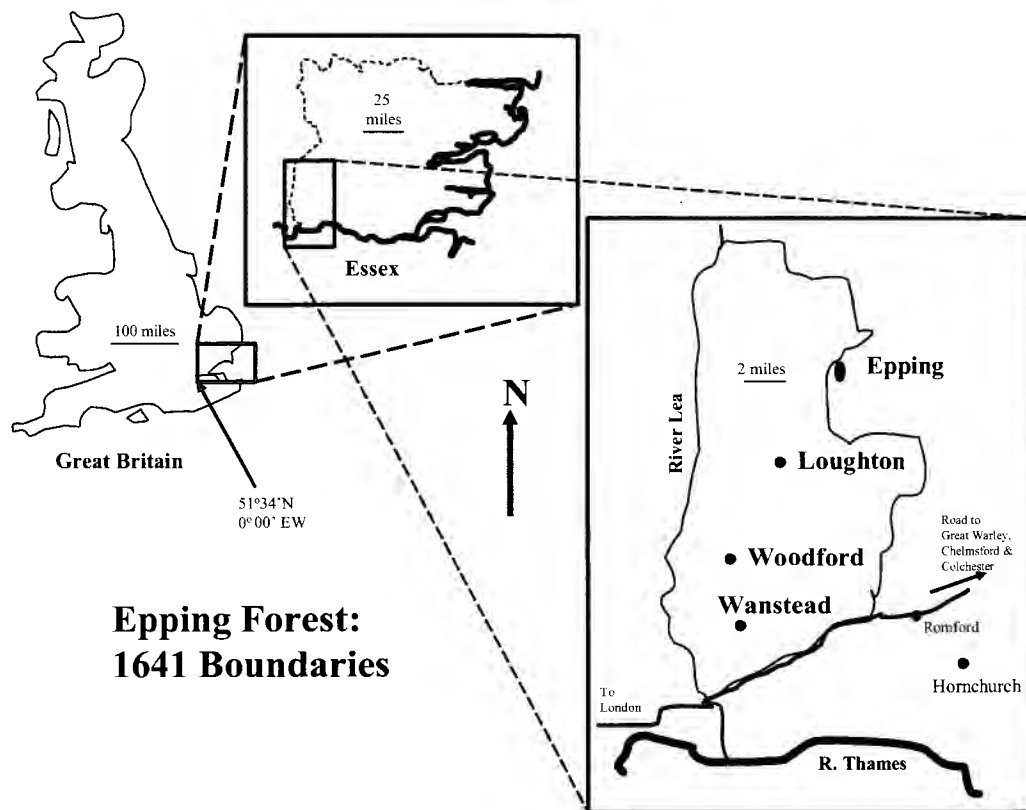
## **The Epping Forest Issues (D&H Essex 1-2, 39-41, & 43, and Middlesex 124)<sup>1</sup>**

Tony Fox

Epping Forest is the remnant of the mediaeval Royal Forest of Waltham. A mediaeval royal forest was a large area where the Crown has special privileges, usually connected with hunting and everything associated with it. There are legal protections even for the trees and undergrowth where the quarry may live, and woe betide the peasant caught stealing firewood, or, much worse, poaching rabbits or venison. This area of legally-defined Royal Forest contained several towns and villages. In the early middle ages, almost all of Essex had been royal forest, but the Crown had gradually given up its territory, as a result of hard bargaining and payment of huge sums of money by the county's landholders. Today's Epping Forest is now a conservation area in the possession of the City of London, and is just a 19 km x 4 km fragment of the original forest, of which about 75% is actually woodland. In the 1790s it was about 25% larger.

The special laws of the Forest were enforced by a group of officials who were Crown servants, and quite independent of the County or Parish administrations. A Lieutenant of the Forest presided, and he had a variety of junior officers. Perhaps most notable were the four Verderers who acted as quasi-magistrates. Until the late 19th century the Verderers' Court would assess punishment for minor offences (e.g., illegal lopping of firewood, or installing a fence without permission because it might impede the deer). For major crimes, the Verderers would develop the indictment and imprison the accused until the next quarterly meeting of the Lieutenant's court; poaching the venison could be a capital offence. Verderers were elected for life by the Commoners, i.e., those holding land within or adjacent to the Forest. One jealously guarded privilege was that the Commoners were entitled to graze their cattle in the Forest for most of the year. At the time of the Conder issues (say, 1796-97), the four Verderers were John Conyers II, Sir William Smyth Bt., Richard Lockwood, and Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey (who was later to command H.M.S. *Temeraire* at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, the same ship as in the famous painting by Turner).<sup>2</sup>

Conder tokens refer to three townships within the Forest boundaries, namely Wanstead, Woodford, and Epping itself. In spite of modern development, these three towns retain their separate identities.



**Figure 1: Epping Forest, Essex.**

**Woodford** is a town with a thoroughly eighteenth century feel to it because the tower of the parish church and all the major houses are Georgian with extensive surrounding grounds; these would have been regarded as quite modern when the Conders were issued. Only one typical (for Essex) timber-framed house survives, this being Little Monkham, of about 1500 (until recently, occupied by the Dean of the College from which the author graduated). Three of these Georgian houses have found institutional uses one way or the other (an orphanage, a psychiatry facility, and the town's council offices), but the rest remain as private dwellings.<sup>3</sup>

The Woodford Conders essentially comprise one and a half issues (D&H 39 and 43). As Bill McKivor has pointed out, the edges of these tokens were usually prepared in advance of the obverses and reverses. Thus, the Woodford halfpenny is found with edges referring to the Woodford carpenter W. Brooks on the reverse (D&H 39a), although referring to an office in Newport, which is further to the North of the county. Other edges refer to traders in places as far afield as Norwich (Norfolk; D&H Essex 39b) and Bristol (Somerset; D&H Essex 39c). One Jonathan Garton had a warehouse at an undisclosed location, but probably not in Essex (D&H Essex 39d). Lastly, there is a generic version with a milled edge (D&H Essex 39e). Perhaps only nos. 39 and 39a were intended as currency at Woodford.

The utility of this Woodford issue is further emphasized by the farthing-sized D&H Essex 43. Its obverse is simply the central part of the *reverse* of the Essex nos.39. The obverse, however, is re-designed with the *fleur-de-lis* that are the badge of the Prince of Wales. This is not the same as the Warley, Essex issue (D&H 36-38a), but does closely resemble the D&H Essex nos.40-41. Now carrying only the legend "Token Essex", and given its small size, an intent for use as currency again seems reasonable.

One suspects, without having personally seen a specimen, that the D&H Essex nos. 40-41 are wrongly assigned to this county. The reverse legend on the halfpenny (full-die) no.40 carries a legend referring to St.Alban's (Hertfordshire), albeit still with the W.Brooks, Woodford design, now called an obverse by D&H. The no.41 has a man-powered loom, different from the Colchester Essex issues, as its reverse. D&H's reference to Dublin fails to find either a good match for the loom or the *fleur-de-lis*, but the latter indeed appears to be identical with that on the D&H Hertfordshire no.2 (with a new and rather attractive irradiated crown on the reverse). The corresponding, cut-down, farthing version is at D&H Hertfordshire no.5. The River Lea (see Fig.1) is the boundary between Essex and Hertfordshire, and thus, overall, the Woodford nos. 40-41 would appear to have been intended as currency in the latter, smaller, and more westerly county.

**The Epping issue** (D&H Essex 1 - 1b) is unusual in that it is denominated as a shilling. Bill McKivor (CTCC#3) has kindly commented that the only specimens that he has seen are of very similar size and weight to a typical Conder halfpenny, and, if heavier, then by a hair, and certainly not 24-fold ! A 'denomination change', using standard-sized blanks, is how Bill thinks it best to describe this issue.

The reverse of this token illustrates a 14-point buck prancing from under a rather scrawny tree. It is not possible to determine the species of either. Three species of deer lived in Epping Forest in the late eighteenth century, these being the Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), the Fallow deer (*Cervus dama*), and the Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). Red Deer have been the largest mammals in the United Kingdom since before the bears were exterminated in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Perhaps, therefore, this impressive animal was the intent of the engraver. The last of the Red Deer were removed from the Forest in 1827, and an attempt to reintroduce them in the 1880s failed;<sup>4</sup> but they still do well in Scotland and the Western Isles. Roe and Fallow deer still thrive in Epping Forest.

The purpose of this shilling token remains something of a mystery. One of the present Verderers, himself a historian of Epping Forest, has seen no reference to this token outside of the numismatic literature.<sup>5</sup> Its design, however, seems rather too mundane and work-a-day, in comparison to, say, the 'Globe' series, to be merely intended as a souvenir for a collector. Another shilling in copper occurs at Hampshire (D&H 1), but this is associated with canal construction, and nothing like that took place at Epping.



**Essex 1b (Rare)**

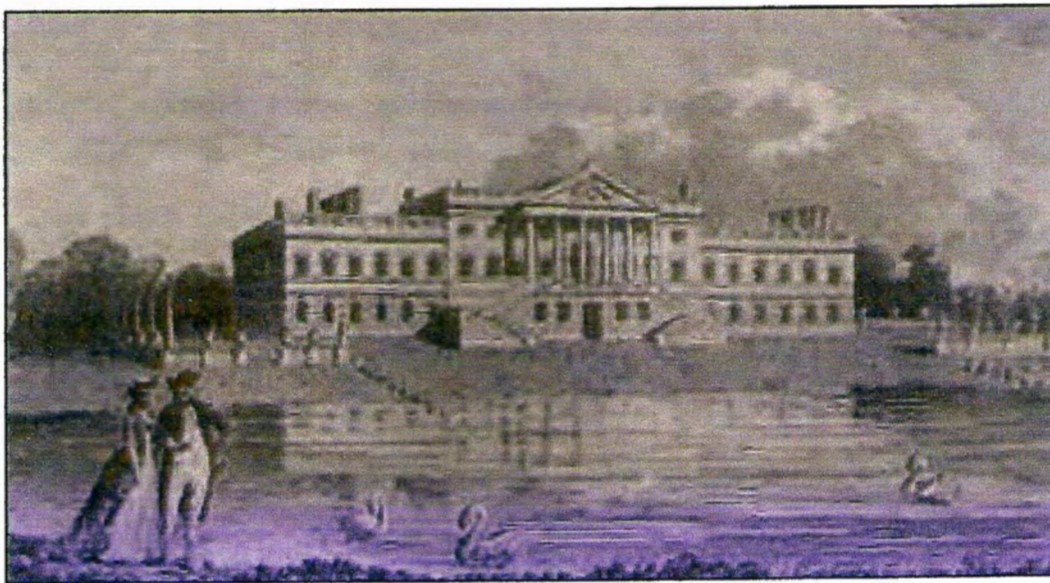
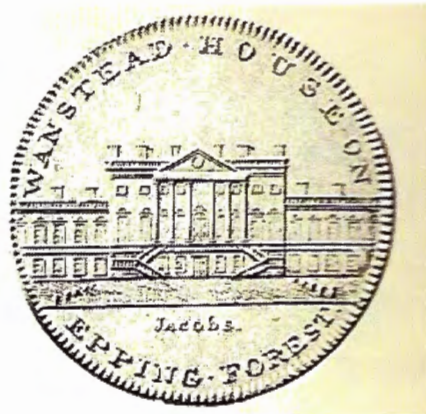
ESSEX 1b IMAGE BY GARY SRIRO

**Figure 2: The Epping Forest one shilling denomination.**

**The Wanstead issue** is listed by Dalton and Hamer twice (D&H Essex no.2, and Middlesex no.124). This was rational because this is one in a series of Skidmore tokens with the same obverse, a globe. The 'Globe' series includes reverses that are all impressive buildings, strewn far and wide (e.g., Chester and Cambridge). No.124 features Wanstead House, which, at 260 feet long, was England's first large building in the Palladian style. Built for Sir Richard Child, the House was designed by Colen Campbell<sup>3</sup>, and built in 1715-1717 (the name Jacobs below the depicted façade on the token is that of its engraver, and appears on many other in this 'Globe' series). Wanstead House was demolished in 1824, after a subsequent owner got into financial troubles, although some fragments of its walling and garden ornamentation survive in what is now a public park and adjacent golf course. Clearly, this Conder was for collectors, and not intended as currency in Wanstead.

Reform of the Forest Law came in the late nineteenth century, when Epping Forest was placed in trust with the City of London, for the use of the people.<sup>2</sup> Four Verderers are still in office, although they now serve as community officers, concerning themselves with the welfare of the Forest, and environmental protection in general. The Verderers are still elected by the Commoners, who qualify as electors by owning at least half an acre within the Forest boundaries (the Verderer's term of office is now six years, although they are eligible for re-election).<sup>5</sup> The southern part of the Forest is now mostly commuter suburb of London, and few Commoners exist there. One anomaly is that the London Underground railway company is a Commoner; it is not known whether they avail themselves of their surviving right to graze any cattle ! Law enforcement is now provided Several of the constables live in cottages within the Forest, and, by law, their cottages must have front doors that are painted scarlet (Fig.4).<sup>6</sup> by a special Police Force (or 'Constabulary'), paid for by the City of London Corporation.





**Figure 3: Wanstead House: the token (above) and an 18<sup>th</sup> century engraving (below).**

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On a tangential note, at the time of writing we are approaching the bicentennial of the Battle of Trafalgar (October 21, 1805). Given the huge number of nautical Conders (D&H Hampshire 6-44, 58-112, Kent 31, 38-39, Lancashire 56-119, etc.), we can only speculate what gems might have arisen had the need for unofficial copper coinage persisted for just a few more years.

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1. Dalton R, Hamer SH. The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th century. London: Seaby 1910 (reprinted 1967), pp. 30, 106, 537.
2. Morris, R. The Verderers and Courts of Waltham Forest in the County of Essex 1250-2000. Loughton, Essex: Loughton and District Hist Soc; 2004, Passim and pp.190-191.
3. Pevsner N. The Buildings of England: Essex. London: Penguin Books, second edition, 1969; p. 411-412.
4. Laver H. *Mammalia*. In: Doubleday HA and Page A (Eds) *The Victoria County History of England : Essex*. 1: 258. Dawson for the University of London, 1903.
5. Richard Morris OBE, Verderer of Epping Forest, personal communication, July 2004.
6. Neil G. Fox, BSc, QGJM (Inspector, H.M Constabulary for Essex). Personal communication, 2004. My brother reports his particular regard for today's Forest Constables when a suspicious skeleton is found. An Epping Forest Constable knows deer bones when he or she sees them !



**Figure 4: An Epping Forest Constable's cottage. Note the scarlet front door.**



## Classical "Conders"

Tom Fredette

In a previous article this writer referred to the informal education of the British people and their probable familiarity with the personified and allegorical images present on many of the tokens of the late 18th century series. (See: "An Allegorical Octet," Fall, 2004, Issue No. 33.) With this in mind, one should become aware of similar images on these tokens. These other images would be the representations of the gods and symbols from classical mythology.

Every society has references to its myths and legends. Myth and legend tell us how the people of a certain time period thought and felt about the world around them. And the numbers of images from ancient Roman and Greek mythology on late 18th century tokens tell us that the myths of the ancients, in addition to allegorical images, were also very familiar to every level of British life. While allegorical images give us clues about the goals and ideals of this time, mythological references represent a community of experience, a poetic side of life in a society which produced among a great many writers such authors as William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens. The myths were (are) familiar territory, so to speak, and we have an extensive choice of the images which represent them when it comes to the art of our hobby.

Some of the references we see on our tokens are presented to us in human forms. We find Neptune, Minerva, Mercury and Vulcan in this category. Others come to us in a different form - as symbols - and would include a: trident; caduceus; grapes; forge & hammer and helmet & spear. (It is useful to note from the reference to other societies in the previous paragraph, that these symbols appear in other cultures - such as Norse or Egyptian - for instance. Only the names are changed.)

For the purposes of this article it would be appropriate to see if we can make a connection between the mythological references and daily life in late 18th century Britain. Certainly, a good place to start would be with Neptune - also known by the ancient Greeks as Poseidon. He was the god of the oceans and the seas. How many "conder" tokens are there on which we can view the representations of and references to the sea? Images of admirals and "wooden walls" occur frequently making the connection of dependence upon the sea for the expansion of empire, with an awareness of the dangers. For hundreds of years Great Britain dominated the known world with its navy. Fowler's token, Mdx. No. 306, which shows us the head of Neptune is an excellent choice.

Mercury, or Hermes as he was known to the ancient Greeks, is represented on the token of George Barker, a Warwickshire issue. In addition to his other attributions, Mercury was the god of speed and swiftness. He was known as "the messenger of the gods." A mercantile nation going about the business of doing business during an industrial revolution is known to have prized the attribute of speed. The image on Barker's token is rendered in a typical "classical" style.



FOWLER'S.  
Head of Neptune with his trident.



BARKER'S.  
Head of Mercury to left.

In addition to considering a symbol as an aspect of great industrial activity at the close of the 18th century, we should consider the image of Vulcan, also known as Hephaistos, who is well represented in the Wilkinson series. Pictured seated at the forge with his hammer at the ready, he evokes the sentiments associated with hard work and industry. Those familiar with Dickens' novel *Great Expectations* know of this sentiment. It is present in the household of Joe and Mrs. Joe Gargery as they bring up the main character of this novel "at the forge."

Next, we have Minerva, who in Greek myths is known as Athena, a warrior goddess and also, with her symbol of the owl, known as the goddess of wisdom. Empire would not have been possible without the warlike attributes necessary to conquer territory and to hold it. Wisdom would have been needed to keep it. Skidmore uses her image on his issue Middlesex No. 514 along with this food for thought: *Truth for my helm & Justice for my shield* an appropriate tie-in to the allegorical references on the other tokens in this series.

There is a special connection between the goddess Minerva and the tokens of Somerset (Bath) which feature Bladud the swineherd. (It was in the 18th century that the story of Bladud as a swineherd became popular according to the history of the city of Bath.) But more to the point, Bladud was also known as the king who learned to fly and Bell makes us aware of the connection between this figure of English legend and the classical myths. According to Bell:

Bladud who built the city of Bath, and laid out hot baths therein under the sanction of the goddess Minerva, in whose temple these fires burned everlastingly. Bladud was a learned man and taught the art of necromancy through all Britain, and never ceased experimenting until he made himself a pair of wings; and in trying to fly down from the temple of Apollo in the city of Trinobantis (London), he was dashed to pieces and died in the twentieth year of his reign.



WILKINSON.



BLADUD FOUNDER OF BATH

SKIDMORE'S.



Some tokens in the late 18th century series contain symbols which have easily recognized mythological connections. The grapes pictured on Wolverhampton No. 26, the token of T. Bevan, remind us of Bacchus, the god of wine. He was also known as Dionysos. He is credited with giving mankind the gift of wine (and song) along with a warning not to drink too much of it.



T. BEVAN



Other symbols found on "conders which have associations with classical mythology are the: trident-Neptune's 3-pronged spear; caduceus - Mercury's staff of authority as messenger (also appropriated by the medical profession); helmet & spear usually seen on images of Minerva; and Cupid - the god of love.



A cupid can be seen on the tokens of the Mason's series in Middlesex Nos. 369-71. But this cupid has no bow and arrow. Neptune's trident shows up nicely on Fowler's issue and in a more traditional view on Hampshire issues Nos. 61-65. Look for "a caduceus supported by a large bale of goods" on the Leek Commercial Halfpennies Nos. 10-17. And while Minerva wears her helmet she is less warlike on the token issues where she appears. Her spear point has been covered by a liberty cap. Not to be omitted are the references to Pandora. "Pandora's breeches" appear to be on fire on Spence halfpenny issues Nos. 839-41 and elsewhere on some farthing issues. When Pandora opened the box, according to the story, out flew all of the evils of the world. One version of this myth says that when she did this an explosion occurred and it set her pants on fire.

As mentioned previously, if we consider that the time period for these images was one of great social change and expansion in Great Britain, then allusion to the ancients on the tokens of the late 18th century would have been most appropriate. According to one version of the story of Hercules, when he was growing up he had to decide what path he would take in life. He met Vice and Virtue and decided that: "Nothing that is really good can be got without labour and hardship..." Among other sentiments this one certainly played a large part in the images portrayed on "conder" tokens.



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# EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TOKENS OF HERTFORDSHIRE

WHAT is a Token? This question is often asked by persons other than those interested in numismatics. The cause of their being issued was that the Government of some 180 years ago neglected to provide the necessary quantity of copper coin. For instance George III came to the throne in 1760, and no copper coin was struck between 1755 and 1769, except a small issue in 1762-63, when the dies used were those of his grandfather (George II) and bore the date of 1754. In 1770 commenced an issue of halfpence and farthings which continued for five years only. It was between 1775 and 1797 that the main quantity of the eighteenth-century tokens was issued. These tokens can be divided into four classes:

1. Those struck by merchants, shopkeepers, etc., mostly bearing the issuer's name and the locality with a promise to pay the bearer on demand their value when presented for payment.

2. Private tokens bearing the appearance of a commercial token. The issue of such pieces was mainly by token collectors, who would strike but a very small number, which they would exchange with other issuers of a similar coin.

3. The class made for sale by the token manufacturers bearing the name of a town with a fictitious name of an issuer. Most of such pieces were made in London or Birmingham, and although bearing the name of a town it was no guarantee that such was the place of issue. There were contemporary collectors of these tokens almost from the very start.

4. The non-local series, that is tokens without any locality or issuer's name. This class was made by the manufacturers and sold by weight to any person who would buy them with a view to putting them into circulation and would be of no future liability to the buyer, but of course he made a good profit on the transaction.

The Anglesca Mines Company were the first and largest issuers of tokens, for

between 1787 and 1791 they made at their mint in Birmingham 8,960,000 pence and 3,584,000 halfpence, which quantity would represent some 300 tons of copper.

## No. 1

### SAWBRIDGEWORTH PENNY

This token is exceedingly rare, as the reverse die broke badly when being brought into use. Only about three specimens are supposed to exist. The specimen in the Hamer Collection was sold for £31 in 1930 at Glendining's Auction Rooms, London.

In 1923 a specimen of this token was sold by auction at Glendining's rooms. It then

occurs: "Ann Orchard and Son, grocers, Hemel Hempstead. By 1853 the firm was Joseph and Francis Orchard, grocers, High Street."

From a poll book of 1847 are these names: "Benjamin Orchard, St. Stephen's Farm, St. Albans; Samuel Orchard, Verulam Road, St. Albans."

I cannot connect any of these names with Robert Orchard.

There was a Mr. T. C. Orchard, in business as an auctioneer at Hemel Hempstead in 1947, but he retired from business in that year. Neither he nor his sister could supply any information as to their ancestors, beyond the fact that their grandfather lived at the Well Farm, Leverstock Green, but they did not know where he was born.

Mr. Coburn, of Harpenden, has kindly lent me a copy of the Poll Book of Co. Herts for the year 1802. I have been carefully through its sixty-three pages, but Robert Orchard's name does not appear, so he did not hold any freehold property at that date in spite of the token being dated 1801.

Orchard published three small copper-plate engravings of twelve of his tokens, and it was from these plates that Dalton and Hamer were able to describe and illustrate the unique Smithfield Token, which is now unknown.

He was at one time a member of White's Club, in St. James Street, and two of his portraits were published in the *History of the Club*.

Now, in spite of all this self-advertising on the tokens, portraits, etc., I have been unable to find any particulars of his life.

In a list of the benefactors of the Church and Poor of Sawbridgeworth is the following: "Mr. Robert Orchard gave £20 which was invested yielding £1 per annum, for the benefit of the oldest widow."

This shows that he was still interested in the village in 1810. He probably died at Stepney in 1833. For this information I have to thank Mr. H. A. Roberts, of Stevenage.

I have seen a book plate of some member of his family with the coat of arms exactly similar to those given on the portraits and the halfpenny token.

Skidmore at some time had the two dies of one of his London tokens, and he very freely used them on many of his pieces struck for sale to collectors. It is not known if it was with Orchard's approval.

## No. 2

### ST. ALBANS HALFPENNY

This token was of the class made for sale to collectors at the time of their being

by Arthur W. Waters

made the remarkable price of £145, being bought by Mr. W. Longman. This is certainly the highest price ever paid for an eighteenth-century token.

The dies were almost certainly made by C. James, 6 Martlett Court, Bow Street, Covent Garden. This artist cut and signed some of the halfpenny dies used by Robert Orchard, who holds a unique record in connection with the issue of eighteenth-century tokens, from the fact that he had no less than eight dies bearing his portrait on his tokens. There were two pence, four halfpence and two farthings. This is a pretty good record for a grocer and tea dealer of Greek Street, Soho, London. He certainly made sure that he would not be forgotten. One of his tokens he called a Smithfield Token. In an annotated copy of *Conder's Tokens*, published in 1798, there was a manuscript note to this Smithfield Token. It read: "Robert Orchard, apprenticed to a grocer in St. John's Street, West Smithfield, whose vanity has induced him to have engraved several tokens with his bust." This Smithfield Token was unique and it is now unknown, and was probably struck in memory of his youthful days.

In addition to these token portraits, he likewise had three mezzotint portraits of himself engraved, as well as a small one engraved in stipple. This last was published in his little book on *Epitaphs*.

I have not been able to establish when or where he was in business as a grocer at Sawbridgeworth, apart from the tokens themselves, and the portraits.

In *Pigot's Directory* for 1826 there

## NOVEMBER

The afterglow of sunset;  
Trees limned against the sky;  
Lone star of radiant beauty,  
God's peace is drawing nigh.

RUTH ANDERSON OAKLEY.

Ashridge Park. 1939.



issued. On this account it was rejected by C. Pye from his book on *Tokens* published in 1801.

It was probably made to the order of Matthew Denton, publisher and bookseller. At one time his place of business was just by the Hospital Gate, West Smithfield, from which address he published *The Virtuoso's Companion*, which consisted of 240 plates of these tokens, and the St. Albans one appears on plate No. 151. He likewise had a place of business at Mead Row, Lambeth, and from this address he issued some farthings, struck from the centres of halfpenny dies, exactly like the St. Albans farthing. This fact almost certainly indicates that he had a hand in making the St. Albans tokens.

No. 3  
SAWBRIDGEWORTH  
HALFPENNY

The obverse of this token was made from a die cut by Jacob. This die-sinker was largely employed by Skidmore and Co., of High Holborn. He executed some hundreds of dies for Skidmore's numerous series of building tokens which this firm made for sale to the collectors of the period.

Now a word or two about the reverse. This die portrays a fanciful representation of a shepherd resting under a tree. In the first instance it was used by Thomas Spence, bookseller and coin dealer, Little Turnstile, Holborn. Owing to prosecutions by the Government for high treason, he appears to have got into financial difficulties, and about 1796 gave up his business and then sold all his token dies to Skidmore and Co., of High Holborn. This explains how Orchard was able to use a die of Spence's. It saved him the expense of a new die, and being of a rural design it could well be used for a country token. This halfpenny was made by Skidmore for Orchard. Where it occurs with the edge reading "Coventry Token" it simply means it was struck on a blank already bearing this edge.

The earliest directory of Sawbridgeworth I have seen is dated 1826. At this time there were but two grocers in the small town and one of them combined his business with that of a gardener. So it does not appear that there could have been much business for Robert Orchard in his trade as a grocer some twenty years earlier.

No. 4  
BISHOP'S STORTFORD  
HALFPENNY

This token is almost a perfect example of what a genuine token should be, and was struck for commercial trade purposes, being made payable on demand. The

general design is pleasing and it is finely executed, and although not signed is probably the work of Poulton, a die-sinker of great ability. He was employed by Matthew Boulton at the Soho Mint, Birmingham, where the tokens were manufactured. In spite of the Dalton and Hamer statement that the die-sinker was Kuckler, I do not think they were his work as they are quite unlike his usual style, as is shown on the Bank of England Tokens, etc.

They were made for the use of the Canal Co. and were payable at the local office in

Bishop's Stortford, and were doubtless of great use to the inhabitants of the village at the time of issue.

There are two slight varieties given in the supplement to Dalton and Hamer's work on the *Eighteenth Century Tokens*.

No. 5  
ST. ALBANS FARTHING

It will be noticed that this was struck from the centre of the dies of No. 2. See the notes to that token.

**Hertfordshire.**  
**PENNY.**  
**SAWBRIDGEWORTH.**

1. O: Full face bust in very high relief.  
ROBERT . ORCHARD . SAWBRIDGE-  
WORTH . HERTS . .  
R: A book lying at the foot of a tree,  
a church in the distance.  
\* SAWBRIDGEWORTH \* PENNY \*  
TOKEN \*  
ES \* \* PAYABLE \* \* FEBY.  
XI \* 1801 \* A. 1

This is an exceedingly rare Private Token, only four specimens being known, one of which is badly defaced. In all probability JAMES was the Engraver.

**HALFPENNIES.**  
**ST. ALBANS.**

2. O: The Prince of Wales' crest. PAYABLE  
AT ST. ALBANS HERTS. c. 1796. c.  
R: A crown, 1796 over it, a radiation,  
and a circle of lions. A. 2  
2a. E: PAYABLE AT N. BOLNBOCK, HANER-  
DASHER, & CO., NORWICH.  
Issued by DENTON.

**SAWBRIDGEWORTH.**

3. O: A church, &c. ROBT. ORCHARD SAW-  
BRIDGEWORTH HERTS.  
R: A shepherd under a tree.  
E: COVENTRY TOKEN. A. 3  
3a. E: Milled. A. 3a  
Issued by JAMES.

**STORTFORD.**

4. O: Shield of arms, crest, and motto.  
SIR GEORGE JACKSON BART. SOLE  
PROPRIETOR.  
R: View of a river, with barges, &c.  
E: PAYABLE AT BISHOP'S STORTFORD. A. 4  
4a. E: PAYABLE AT BISHOP'S STORTFORD & CO.  
4b. E: Plain. A. 4a  
Engraver—KUCKLER. Manufacturer—BOULTON.

**FARTHING.**  
**ST. ALBANS.**

5. O: The Prince of Wales' crest, and  
motto.  
R: A crown, &c. This is made from  
the dies of the halfpenny No. 2.  
A. 5

Nos. 1, RRR. 2a, 3a, 4b, RR. 2, 3, 4a, R. 5, scarce. 4, common.

# THE BRISTOL BRIDGE RIOTS OF 1793

BY MICHAEL GROGAN CTCC 48

In September 1793 the city of Bristol in southwest England was the scene of some of the most violent rioting in the nation's history. When the rioting finally stopped the Riot Act had been read six times, eleven people had been killed and about fifty wounded. The riots began over a complex situation concerning the collection of tolls on Bristol Bridge by a private company of commissioners. It is a story of rumor, confusion, incompetence, fear, corruption and lawlessness in an atmosphere of political and economic unrest.

## EARLY HISTORY OF BRISTOL

The earliest evidence of organized settlement at Bristol is a coin minted in Briggstowe [“the place of assembly by the bridge”- the Anglo Saxon name for Bristol] in 1016. In 1140 the abbey which would develop into Bristol Cathedral originated and in 1240 King Henry III ordered the construction of Bristol Castle. From these medieval beginnings Bristol grew into an important seaport on the tidal Avon River. John Cabot sailed from Bristol in 1497 and discovered Newfoundland while searching for a passage to the Indonesia. The city expanded into the 18<sup>th</sup> century trading in slaves, sugar cane, rum, tobacco and cocoa. By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century trade began to decline as the tidal harbor and bends in the Avon were increasingly unsatisfactory for navigation as merchant ships became larger. This economic decline combined with general social and political unrest to create a citizenry ready for civil disorder and riot.



Bristol and surrounding area in 1794 from Cary's Atlas



## *EARLIER RIOTS IN BRISTOL*

By 1793 Bristol had already suffered from some of the worst rioting in the country's history. The first recorded riot was in 1312 over a new tax on shipping imposed by the unpopular King Edward II. In 1659 Bristol citizens rioted demanding a free parliament and restoration of the monarchy. A riot over increasing food prices occurred in 1709 and a political celebration for George I turned into a riot in 1714. Weavers in Bristol rioted several times in 1728 and 1729 over economic difficulties and eight people were killed. Foreshadowing the 1793 bridge toll riots, turnpike tollgates were the target of rioters many times from 1727 to 1749 until two persons were hanged and the rioting ceased. Another food riot broke out in 1753 resulting in four deaths and about fifty people injured. With this long history of rioting it is not surprising that the citizens of Bristol were ready to take to the streets again in 1793 to protest tolls on Bristol Bridge.

## *THE HISTORY OF BRISTOL BRIDGE*

The original Bristol Bridge was built across the Avon River in 1247 and by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century was no longer fit for service. Debate went on for years over structure, form and financing of a new bridge. In 1761 a temporary footbridge was built but carts and carriages were soon using it. Finally a new three arched bridge was built on the 13<sup>th</sup> century foundation from plans submitted by James Bridges at a cost of £49,000 and opened in November 1768. The bridge was not built by the city but by a private company of commissioners who were allowed to collect tolls for its building and maintenance. The Bristol City Council was not elected but was an elite group of the city's wealthy citizens, many of whom were also Commissioners for the bridge. Obviously the best interests of Bristol's common citizens were not a high priority for the Council or Commissioners.



Bristol Bridge around 1800 by Hugh O'Neill from the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery reprinted in Tokens of those Trying Times by Mays, page 77.



The Bristol Bridge Act authorizing construction of the new bridge was passed by Parliament in 1756. Tolls were set at a shilling for a loaded wagon drawn by six horses down to a halfpenny for a horse, mule or ass not drawing a carriage. Foot traffic passed for free. A Bridge Committee of fifty trustees was to manage the bridge's affairs but in 1778 [to avoid charges of mismanagement] the trustees arranged an annual lease for toll collection by a third party who bought the lease at an auction held in September every year. Mr. Abraham Hiscox had taken over the lease September 29<sup>th</sup> 1792 for £2,150 and the public expected that, due to a reported surplus of funds, this would be the last year tolls would be charged. The Bridge Commissioners disputed the reported surplus amount and decided to extend the tolls for another year, thus lighting the fuse that would ignite the riots of 1793. Hiscox not only refused to take over the lease again but, fearing violent reaction against himself and his toll collectors, said he would also abandon collecting tolls on September 20<sup>th</sup>. An unfounded rumor then began circulating that if tolls were not collected for nine days, a new Act of Parliament was required to reinstate them. In celebration the tollgates were burned by a good natured crowd on September 19<sup>th</sup> and citizens began using the bridge free of charge. No authority intervened on that Thursday evening and when Thomas Symonds and Wintour Harris bought the next year's lease at the discounted price of £1,920 and scheduled collection of tolls to resume on September 29<sup>th</sup> the stage was unalterably set for RIOT.

## ***EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 1793***

### ***SEPTEMBER 7, 1793***

Since Bristol's citizens expected toll collection to cease upon the expiration of Hiscox's lease on September 29<sup>th</sup>, the following announcement in the *Bristol Journal* was startling:

***To Let by Auction  
At the Exchange Coffee House  
on Saturday the 21st September  
The Tolls payable for passing over Bristol Bridge  
together with the two toll houses.  
Further details: Mr Thomas Symonds - Attorney at Law  
Thomas Booth, Broker***

This public announcement of the Bridge Commissioner's decision to extend tolls for another year set events in motion that would result in the Bristol Bridge riots later in the month of September.

### ***SEPTEMBER 19, 1793***

On the night before Hiscox was to discontinue toll collection, a man drove onto the bridge and demanded free passage. He got his way after a quarrel with the toll collector and it then became impossible to collect further tolls. A crowd gathered with barrels of beer and began celebrating the end of the hated tolls. Toll gates were torn down and thrown into the traditional bonfire as everyone passed freely across the bridge. Surprisingly no one in authority made any attempt to restore order and the people of Bristol assumed control of the bridge.

## SEPTEMBER 21, 1793

On this Saturday the lease for next year's toll collection was auctioned as previously announced by Thomas Symonds in the *Bristol Journal*. Bidders were scarce because of the uncertain situation and the lease was sold at the bargain price of £1,920. The purchasers were Deputy Chamberlain for the city Wintour Harris and Symonds, a partnership of dubious propriety because of their civic connections. The new lease owners proceeded with their plans to begin collecting tolls promptly on September 29<sup>th</sup>.

## SEPTEMBER 28, 1793

On the morning of September 28 workmen began erecting new toll gates at Bristol Bridge in preparation for the resumption of toll collection the next day. The timing was unfortunate. Saturday night was a time of relaxing after a hard week's work and beer and ale flowed freely. Soon a Saturday evening crowd developed and the newly built toll gates were burning brightly in a roaring bonfire.

This time the authorities intervened. Magistrate, Alderman and Bridge Commissioner George Daubney appeared and became involved in a scuffle with the crowd resulting in Daubney being knocked to the ground.



George Daubney

The situation was rapidly getting out of control and little help was available. Technically there was a police force of sorts. The chief constable, night constable and several watchmen were too few and too concerned with their own safety to have any effect. Faced with what he saw as a rapidly developing riot, Mayor Bengough decided to bypass the long official process for calling out the militia and summoned the nearby Hereford Militia on his own authority. By the time the militia arrived the crowd was drifting away but the arriving soldiers rekindled interest and soon the crowd was bigger than ever.

The Riot Act was read for the first time, warning that anyone remaining after an hour would be guilty of a capital offence. Despite Bengough's presence [his term as Mayor would expire the next day] Daubney was in charge and at 11:30 p.m. ordered the militia to fire over the heads of the crowd. The crowd fled but when the smoke cleared John Abbott, a laborer, was lying on the ground felled by a stray bullet.

Abbott was on his way home from the “Ship Inn” where he and his friends had stopped after work for ale and to “liquidate” the guinea they had been given as joint pay, common practice in this time of acute coin shortage and Conder tokens. Stopping to observe the events at the bridge, he was mortally wounded and died shortly after being carried home. The Bristol Bridge Riot had its first fatality as September 28<sup>th</sup> came to an end.



**Somerset 103**

Image by Gary Sriro

## ***SEPTEMBER 29, 1793***

Sunday September 29<sup>th</sup> was the day that a new civic year began in Bristol. The City Council met but most members saw the previous night's events as only an unfortunate distraction from the civic events of the day. A delegation of John Abbott's family and a group of concerned citizens living near the bridge met with the Council to little effect. With all pomp and ceremony, druggist James Morgan was sworn into office as the new mayor of Bristol. At Bristol Bridge efforts to collect tolls resumed at noon and a crowd soon gathered. George Daubney was again on hand and in an altercation pulled a coachman to the ground. As the situation worsened the Riot Act was repeatedly read and the militia established a fragile order. Tolls were collected until dusk when the militia marched off allowing free passage over the bridge. It was a quiet Sunday night in Bristol, but Bloody Monday was soon to come.

## ***SEPTEMBER 30, 1793***

The day that would be remembered as Bloody Monday began peacefully but at 9:00 a.m. a chain was placed across the bridge roadway and busy morning traffic backed up and came to a complete stop. Tolls were collected but at a much slower pace. A large crowd quickly gathered and the two magistrates present, former mayor John Noble and the familiar George Daubney, only inflamed the spectators with their efforts at oratory. At one point Daubney was seen collecting tolls himself, not the behavior expected of a magistrate. Between 10:30 and 11:00 the Riot Act was read three times and the militia returned. With soldiers present the daylight hours passed in tense confusion.

As dusk fell the militia marched back to its quarters under harassment by the crowd. The crowd of citizens began to grow rapidly and the huge mass of thousands of spectators expected an evening of entertainment. They were not disappointed as the toll gates were torn down once again and thrown into a bonfire along with furniture from the tollhouse. Two peace officers accompanied by eight soldiers arrived to assess the situation but were pelted with debris thrown by the crowd and quickly made a humiliating retreat. At 8:30 p.m. a large force of militia appeared, marching to fife and drum, headed by the Mayor and five Aldermen. Their arrival was met by a shower of debris from the crowd. The soldiers knelt in firing position and the drumbeat changed to a threatening roll. With no further warning the soldiers fired into the crowd.

It is not clear who, if anyone, ordered the militia to fire and no one ever publicly admitted responsibility. The new Mayor, James Morgan, may have told the soldiers to fire if they met resistance but in any case the incident was inexcusable. The Riot Act had not been read since that morning and the crowd consisted almost entirely of respectable citizens enjoying the antics of a few troublemakers. Firing into the crowd should have been a desperate last resort when all other efforts at control had failed.

In total over one hundred shots were fired into the crowd as people scrambled to find safe cover. The militia withdrew after firing and a heavy rain began to fall, washing away the blood from the streets. Eleven people were dead, and among the fifty or so wounded twenty eight were seriously injured and many required amputations. Walking home along the now totally dark streets, Matthew Bennett stumbled over an object in his path. He stopped to examine the object and was horrified to discover that he was looking at the corpse of his son James, a murdered victim of Bloody Monday.



## EPILOGUE

City coroners returned one verdict of accidental death and ten of “murder by person or persons unknown”. Three victims would die later from their wounds making a total of fourteen fatalities as a result of the events of Bloody Monday. A series of investigations began. The official investigations were primarily cover up operations that intensified as the riot became national news. A thorough and impartial investigating committee was organized unofficially by Dr. Edward Long Fox, a physician who had treated the riot wounded, but their enquiry came to an abrupt and unexplained halt in March 1794. The final result was that no one was brought to trial or officially implicated in one of the worst civilian massacres in the nation’s history.

A group of Bristol businessmen ended the collection of tolls on Bristol Bridge by paying £1,920 to the Bridge Commissioners as relief from any remaining debts, thus restoring traffic and trade to pre-riot levels. Bristol citizens would riot again in 1811 protesting rising food prices and in 1831 demanding political reforms. The bridge itself has been altered over the years but the 18<sup>th</sup> century superstructure remains in place today.



Bristol Bridge on a silver shilling token from 1811, Dalton Somerset 47

Over a hundred years later in Victorian times the memory of the Bristol Bridge riots remained in the voices of rebellious citizens who would defy local authorities with a shout of “Give ‘em Bristol Bridge!”.

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*THE TYPE USED FOR HEADINGS IN THIS ARTICLE IS CASLON  
SWASH ITALIC, AN AUTHENTIC LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FONT*

## Ex Libris

It has been some time since I have updated the membership on the holdings of the CTCC Library. We have received some very nice donations and made a few purchases as well. As a reminder, all holdings of the library are available to all CTCC members. Items will be mailed on request. The borrower is responsible for postage and insurance both ways. Contact me at:

Harold Welch CTCC Librarian 655 Parkwood Circle St. Paul, MN 55127  
(651) 429-0997 [tokenmann@aol.com](mailto:tokenmann@aol.com)

For a complete listing of the library's holdings and policies, refer to the CTCC website at:  
<http://conderclub.homestead.com/index.html>

Additions include a set of reprints from the *British Numismatic Journal* written by David W. Dykes and generously donated to the club by Mr. Dykes:

*WHO WAS 'R. Y.'? SEARCHING FOR AN IDENTITY* Volume 67 (1998)

*JOHN GREGORY HANCOCK AND THE WESTWOOD BROTHERS: AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TOKEN CONSORTIUM* Volume 69 (2000)

*THE TOKENS OF THOMAS MYND* Volume 70 (2001)

*JOHN STUBBS JORDEN, DIE-SINKER AND MEDALLIST* Volume 71 (2002)

*THE TOKEN COINAGE OF WILLIAM FULLARTON* Volume 72 (2003)

*THE EIGHTEENTH AND EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY TOKEN* Volume 73 (2003)

*SOME REFLECTIONS ON PROVINCIAL COINAGE 1787-1797* Volume 74 (2004)

*THE 'DUNKIRK' HALFPENNY* Volume 74 (2004)

### Other additions:

*THE MAILCOACH AND ITS HALFPENNIES* H. Alexander Parsons & *NOTES ON THE PRIVATE TOKENS, THEIR ISSUERS AND DIE-SINKERS* (continued) both from *The British Numismatic Journal* (1905)

*THE DIES OF THOMAS SPENCE (1750-1814): ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS* R. H. Thompson *British Numismatic Journal*, Volume XL, 1972

*BRITISH TOKENS AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION* Richard Doty April 1987 supplement to *World Coins*

*CTCC Journal* Volume 5 (2000) and Volume 6 (2001) have been hardbound. Later issues are available singly and will ultimately be hardbound.

**Longman, W.** *Tokens of the Eighteenth Century Connected With Booksellers & Bookmakers* London 1916 A sound, clean copy of this important and underrated work. Library stamp of the County of Grimsby Public Library on the title page. Modern blue buckram binding.

**Atkins, James** *The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century* London 1892 A fresh, clean copy from the library of John J. Ford. Handsomely bound in morocco-grained cloth with marbled endsheets.

Our collection of token sale catalogues will be updated in the next issue. HDW

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[251] 343-0005  
mngrogan@comcast.net

## **WELCOME TO OUR NEW CONDER CLUB MEMBERS**

<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Number</u></b>	<b><u>City State</u></b>
<b>David Cornish</b>	<b>CTCC 475</b>	<b>Short Hills, NJ</b>
<b>Dr. Eugene Bruder</b>	<b>CTCC 476</b>	<b>Chico, CA</b>





# THE CONDER TOKEN BOOKSHELF

Michael Grogan

One of the great pleasures of collecting Conder tokens is the vast literature available on the subject, ranging from modern publications all the way back to books written in the 1790's while the tokens were still falling from the dies. Once a collector has a Dalton and Hamer and the complete set of Bell books there are many other choices to explore. In this and future pages I hope to review reference books that are somewhat obscure yet interesting, available and relatively inexpensive additions to a token library.

## TRADE TOKENS, A SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

J.R.S. Whiting 1971 192 pages 24 plates Hardcover

This book describes the social and economic factors behind trade tokens of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Quotes from contemporary sources add to its historical interest. The first section is a general historical background of the times and conditions that resulted in the production of trade tokens in each century.

The second section covers seventeenth century tokens and is illustrated by line drawings of representative issues. Topics considered in this section are: Minting and design, Shop tokens, Trades crafts and other businesses, Transport, Inns taverns and ordinaries, Coffee houses, and Town tokens.

The third section discusses eighteenth century tokens and is, of course, the most interesting to Conder collectors. This section includes pages 77 – 144 and is very well illustrated with black and white photographic plates. In eight segments Whiting provides background information and illustrates Conder tokens from these areas:

1. Transport – Canals, Roads, Coaching
2. Industry – Iron, Copper, Shoemakers, Curriers, Tallow, Paper, Agriculture
3. Textiles – Wool, Hemp and flax, Weaving, Bleaching, Rope making
4. Shop tokens – Auctioneers, Hats, Umbrellas, Saddles, Shoes, Haberdashers, Drapers, Bookshops, Libraries, Teas, Grocers, Bakers, Alcoholic beverages, Trees, Tobacco, Watchmakers, Metalsmiths, Iron mongers
5. People and places – Lady Godiva, Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson, Lowestoft, Newmarket, Architectural buildings, Pidcock's Menagerie
6. Politics publishing and philanthropy – George III, Pitt, Fox, Paine, Tooke, Eaton, Spence, Howard and others
7. Ships – Cinque Ports, Colliers, Men-o-War, Whaleboats , and others
8. Soldiers – Cornwallis, Elliot, Yeomanry and others

The final section describes nineteenth century copper tokens in categories of: Industry, Shop tokens, Workhouses and Transport.

This very interesting and useful book also includes an appendix, bibliography and index. It is long out of print but usually available from numismatic and used booksellers for about \$30. I will be glad to help anyone locate a copy to add to their Conder bookshelf.

Wednesday, July 27, 2005

Dear New Member:

An annual Conder Collectors Token Club membership is based upon the receipt of four quarterly CTCC Journals, including limited free advertising space, free access to our library's reference materials, our club website: <http://conderclub.homestead.com/index.html> , annual CTCC meetings and fellowship, and the opportunity to collect some of the most beautifully designed and unique rare coin series in the world: The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, or Conder Tokens.

I think you will find our quarterly journals some of the most interesting and scholarly in all numismatics, filled with terrific articles from a very enthusiastic and involved membership. The club has also in the past provided free Commemorative Club Medals (past medals can be seen at our club website) to our paid membership, and hopes to continue that tradition for as long as adequate funds allow.

For instant membership signup and dues payments, you can go to the following ebay website: <http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=3908076924> Otherwise,

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INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS (non-US and non-UK) are US \$35.00 to be paid to Scott Loos in US currency only.

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Below, please write your name and address EXACTLY as you would wish it to appear on an envelope addressed to you. The club will use this information for all future correspondence. (email optional).

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We very much appreciate your interest in our club, and look forward to hearing from you soon.

## THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART



**OUR RULES:** CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the JOURNAL. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are. Articles are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much. Ads up to twelve lines are **FREE!** Full-page ads are \$75.00; one half-page ads are \$37.50. Ads larger than the free twelve lines **must be camera ready.** All paid ads **must be paid for when submitted;** thus, eliminating the possibility of confusion and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time-consuming billings and follow up. Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published. Ads or articles may be either accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. Only members can participate in the journal or other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. The **deadline** for the Fall 2005 issue is September 15, 2005. Journals are issued quarterly. Your articles and ads must be sent to the editor, Michael Grogan 6501 Middleburg Ct Mobile AL 36608 email [mngrogan@comcast.net](mailto:mngrogan@comcast.net). The only requirement for membership is the payment of an annual membership fee. You will be billed again after you have received four issues of the journal. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club reserves the right to accept or reject (without explanation) any application for membership. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club, reserves the right to revise these rules at any time in accordance with our by-laws. **ANNUAL DUES: \$25.00 U.S. Membership - \$30 or £20 U.K Membership.- \$35 Non U.S. or U.K.Membership.**

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Hampshire D&H 43 or 44 and 69  
Hampshire tokens and medallions from all periods  
Books by Conder, Birchall, Pye 1801 or after, and Waters South London.**

**Michael Knight, 30c Malvern Road, Southsea, Hants, PO5 2NA, United Kingdom  
[Mikeknight@tinyworld.co.uk](mailto:Mikeknight@tinyworld.co.uk)**

## **I Need You!!!**

To let me know about your classic token literature. Several members have answered my appeals for information about their Pre WWII token books. Thanks to those kind folks. However, if my book in progress, *The Virtuoso's Arrangement*, is to be anywhere near complete, I need more members to step forward to help. If you own any original books on British tokens of the 18th and 19th centuries, I really need to hear from you. Does your book have a past ownership inscription? Perhaps it has annotations or letters or other ephemera laid in. If it is a numbered edition, which copy is it? I will give you credit or keep you anonymous - whatever you prefer. Thanks for your help!

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**"THE CONDER CABINET"**  
www.thecondercabinet.org

This website is dedicated to the study and enjoyment of Conder tokens. It consists of high quality full color images of choice tokens donated to the site by persons interested in furthering the hobby of collecting these remarkable pieces of art and history. The goal of the site is to display a fine image of each major token type, arranged by county and DH number.

Contributions of images to The Conder Cabinet are always welcome and full credit for the image will be given to the contributor. Adding and upgrading images will be an ongoing, never completed, process. Michael Grogan

.....  
**WANTED: CULLS**

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Steven Bellin [bellinfamily@juno.com](mailto:bellinfamily@juno.com)

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